

Medicine Board

Dissertation

1811 April

On

The Causes, Symptoms and Treatment

of

Amenorrhoea

Submitted as

An Inaugural Thesis

For

The Degree of Doctor of Medicine

By Elias Wills Taylor

Of Nashville

Tenn.

S

G

T

Ran

Instit

Univers

On the

An  
Inaugural Dissertation

For

The Degree

of

Doctor of Medicine

Submitted

To the Examination

of the

Rev: John Andrews D.D. Preest.

The

Trustees and Medical Professors

of the

University of Pennsylvania

On the first Day of April

1833



ly of the

Observation

of subjects

such as the

postulations

continuation

be completed

and tested

Ammon

In Egypt. &c

In the following page it is proposed to treat briefly of the Disease called by Dr. Cullen and others Amenorrhœa. To this Disease the female Sex are continually subject after they have arrived at that age at which the menstrual discharge is instituted; and their constitution frequently suffer considerable damage by its continuance. It is then highly necessary that we should be completely acquainted with its causes, symptoms, and cures.

Amenorrhœa; which literally signifies an absence

of the men

Attention,

in the system

and there

which is to

in other

which they

you must do

now

It is not

now of the

of the menstrual flux, has been divided into two kinds:  
Retention, by which is understood that unnatural state  
of the system, which exists when the menses do not effuse  
at their usual or proper time of life, and suppression,  
which is the stoppage of their periodical return by  
any other cause than conception, before that age at  
which they naturally disappear. This distinction however  
does not seem to be of much use in leading us to the  
cause.

It is not possible for us to say, at what period Reten-  
tion of the menses may occur, or the age at which  
they

by which

are called

Private Law

Concerned in

new man

at their

either so

superior

in success

First, & the

Very next

they naturally should appear, varies in different climates  
and countries, and in different constitutions. In our  
climate however the most frequent period of their re-  
currences is about the fourteenth year. Sometimes they  
occur much sooner, at other times much later, with-  
out their absence producing any symptoms of disease.  
Neither is it easy for us to say, when we may suspect  
suspicion mainly from date, as the period of  
their recurrence, and the time of their final ex-  
termination, vary considerably in different individuals.  
They most generally occur periodically every 28

in 30 days, and

whole time from

4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> yr

bring up from

about other

in that a pa

The most no

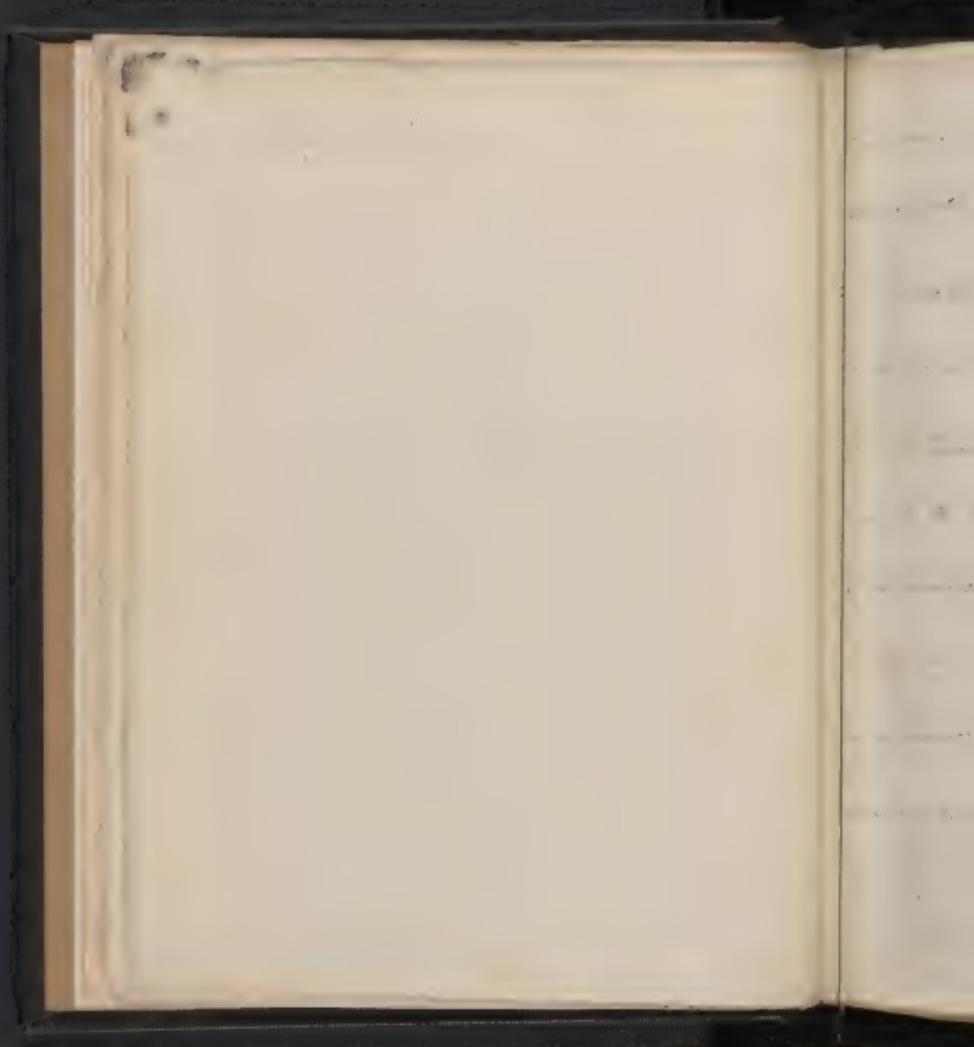
1. No accou

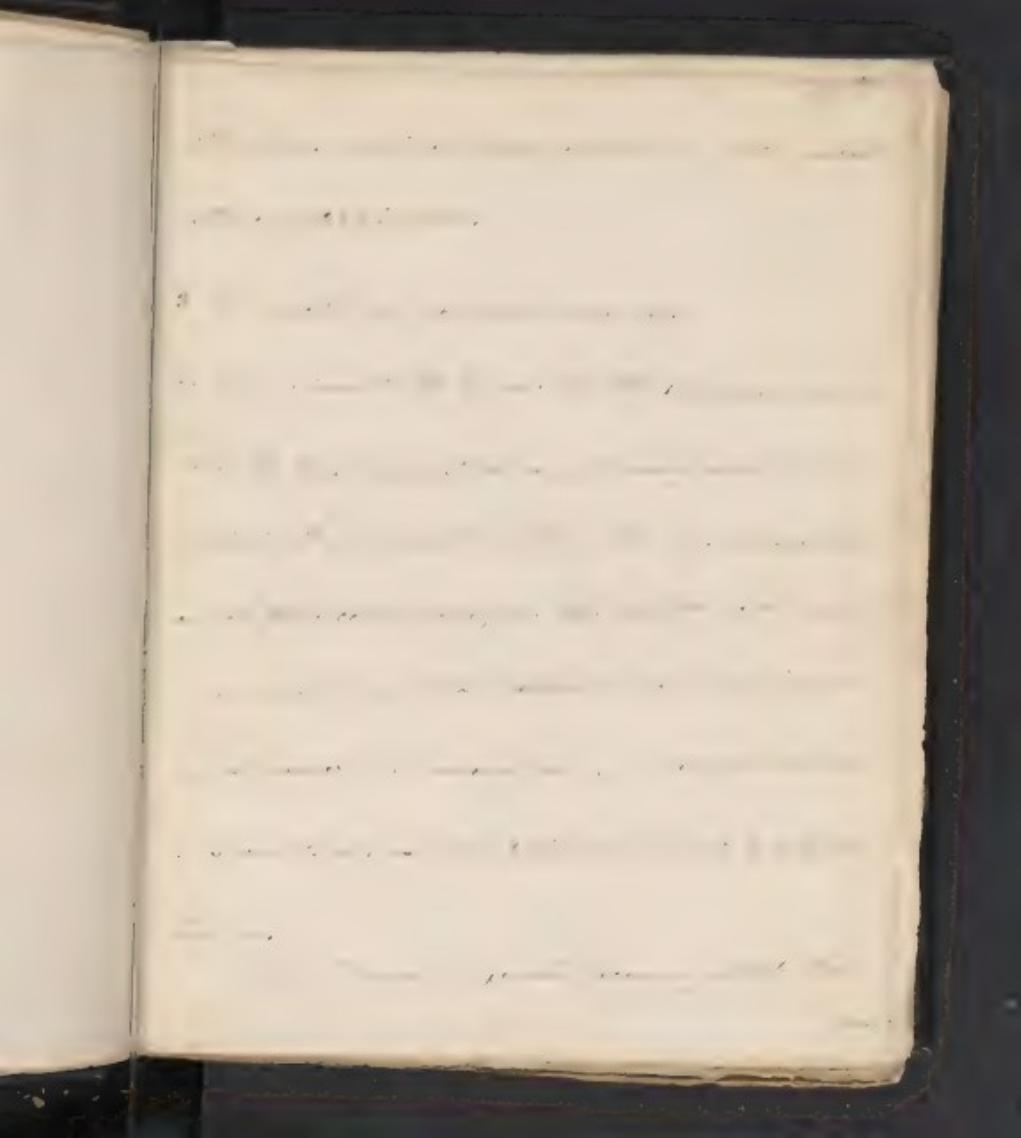
stations past

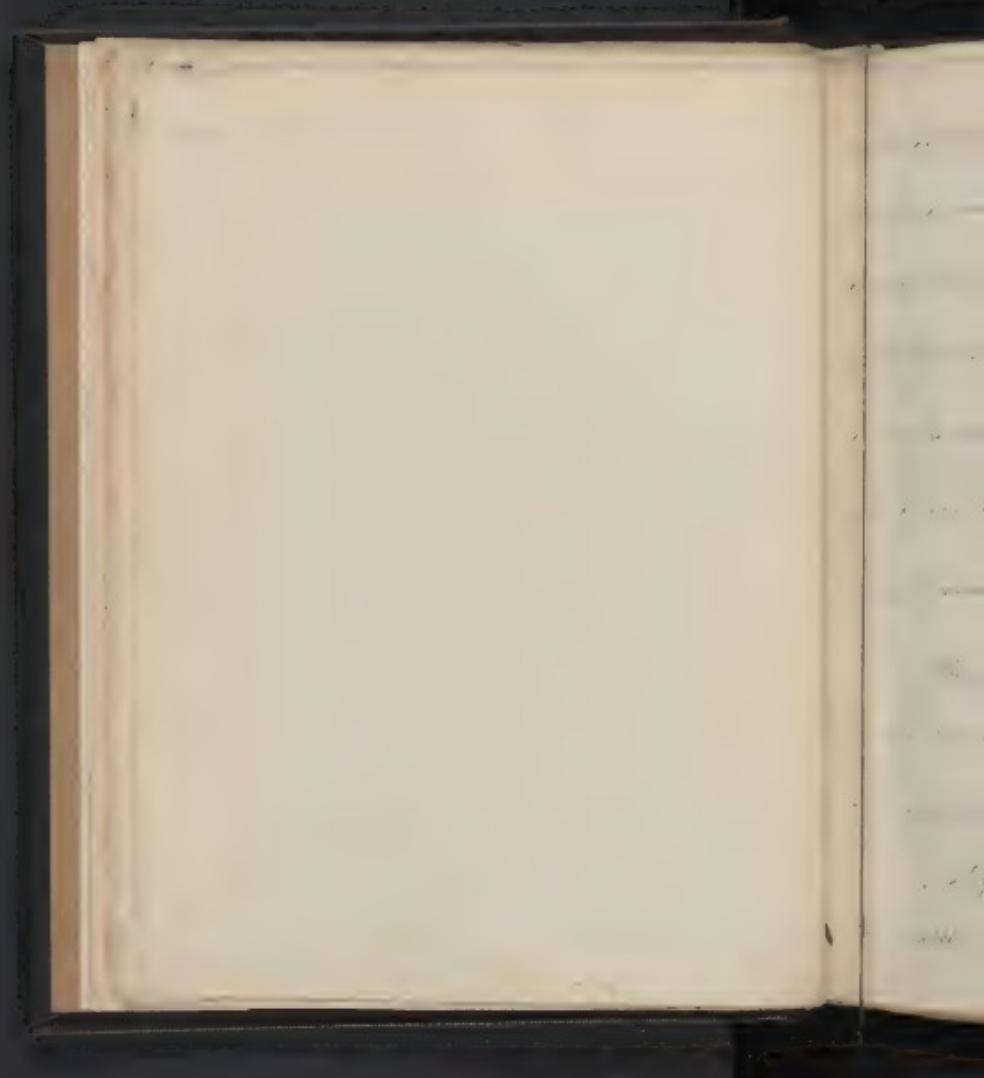
lethal line,

2. Seven co.

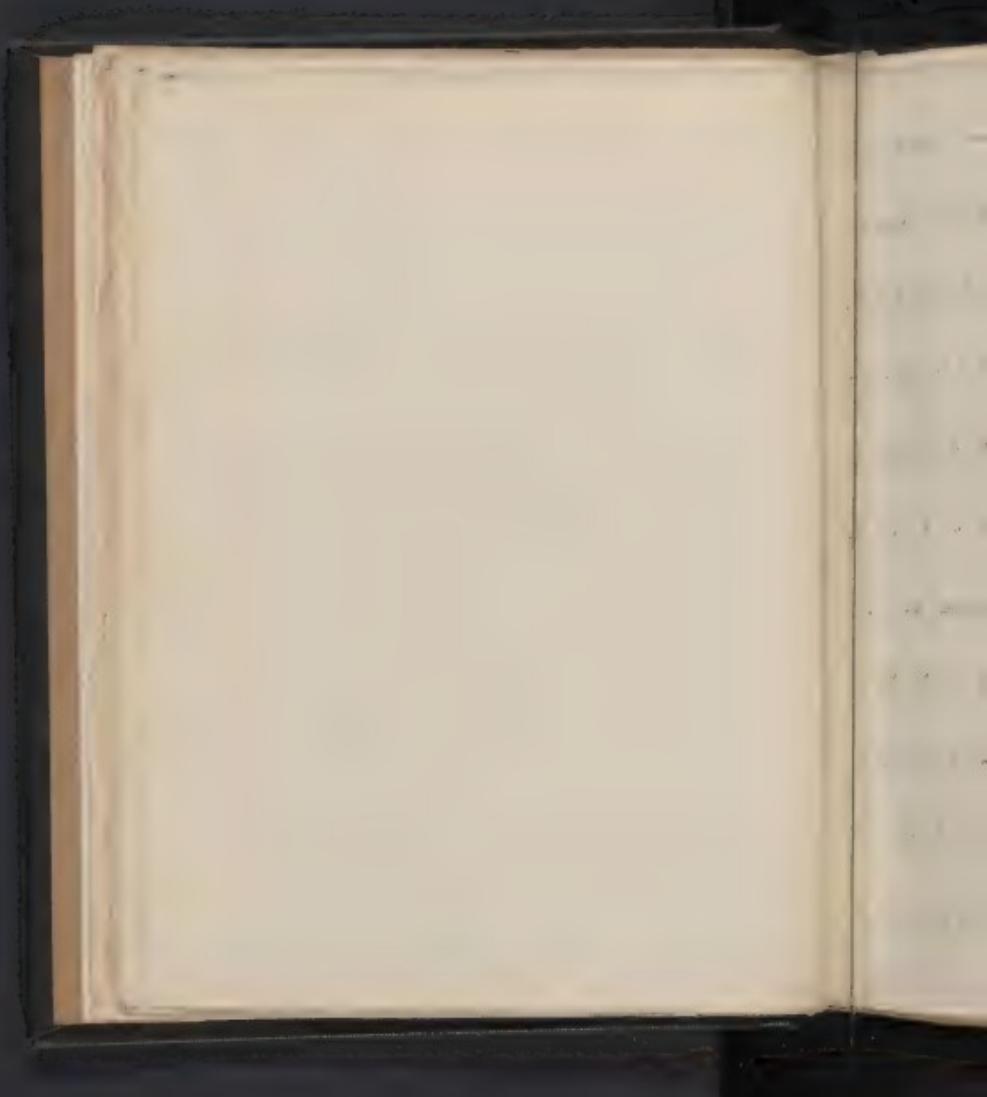
the first time  
I have seen  
such a large  
number of  
birds in one  
place. I  
have seen  
them in  
the same  
place  
several  
times  
but  
never  
so  
many.

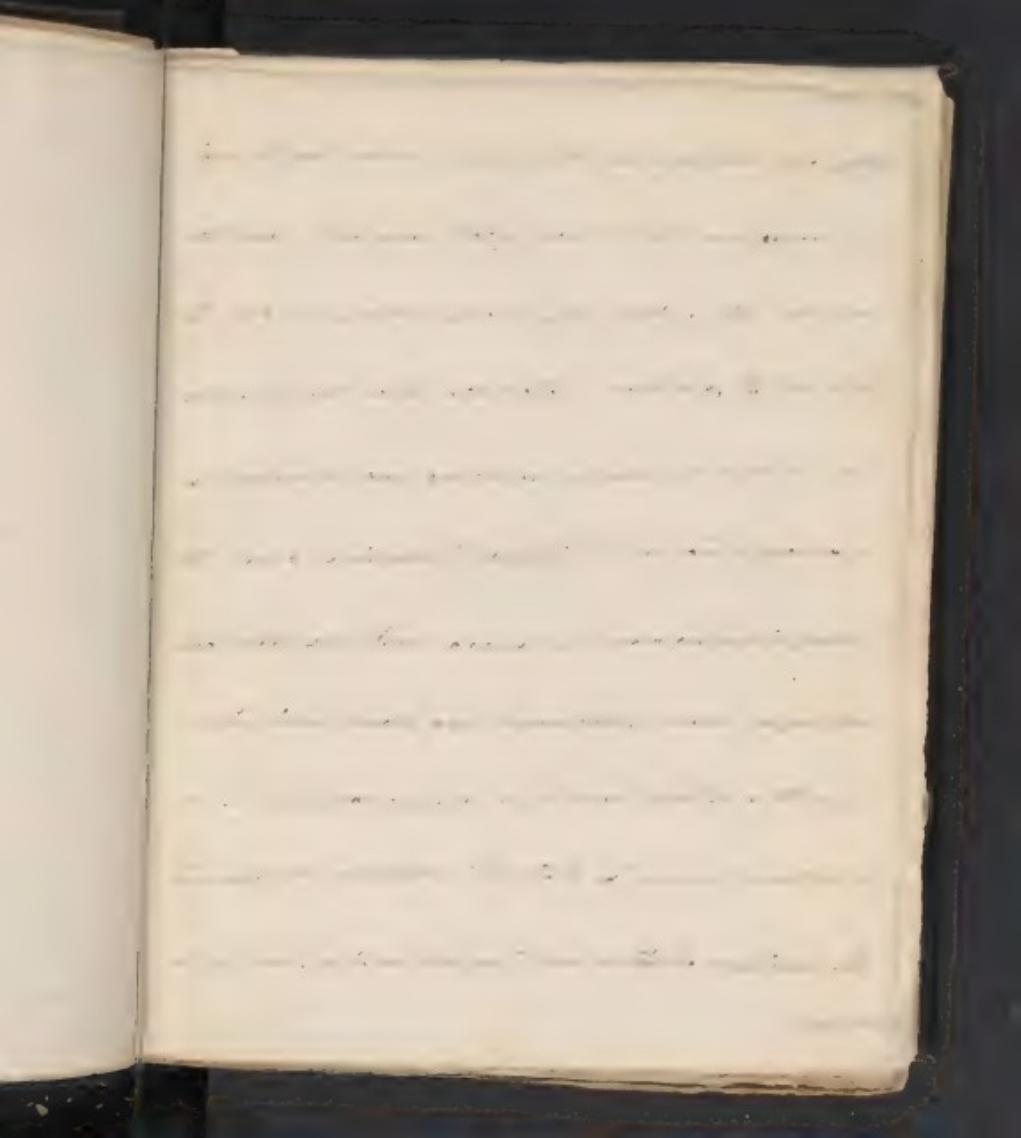


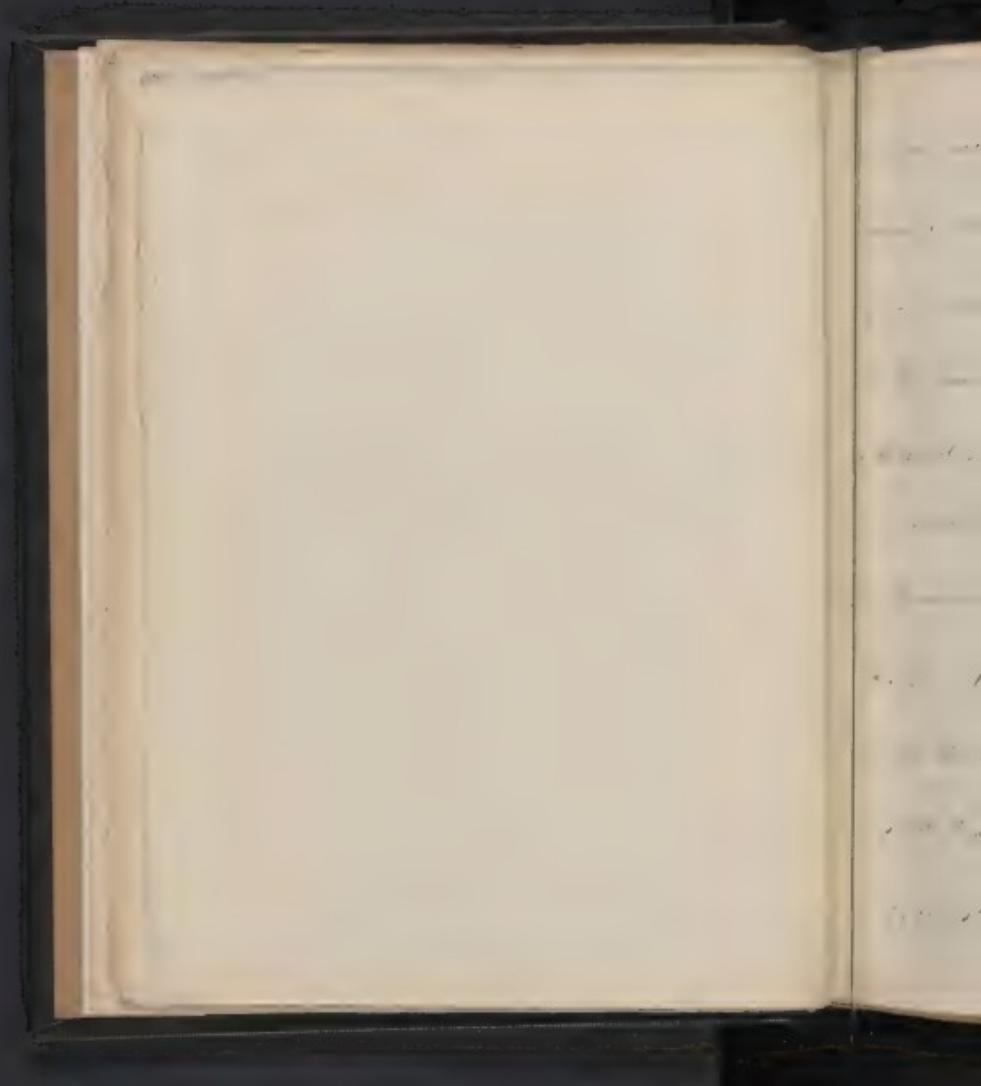




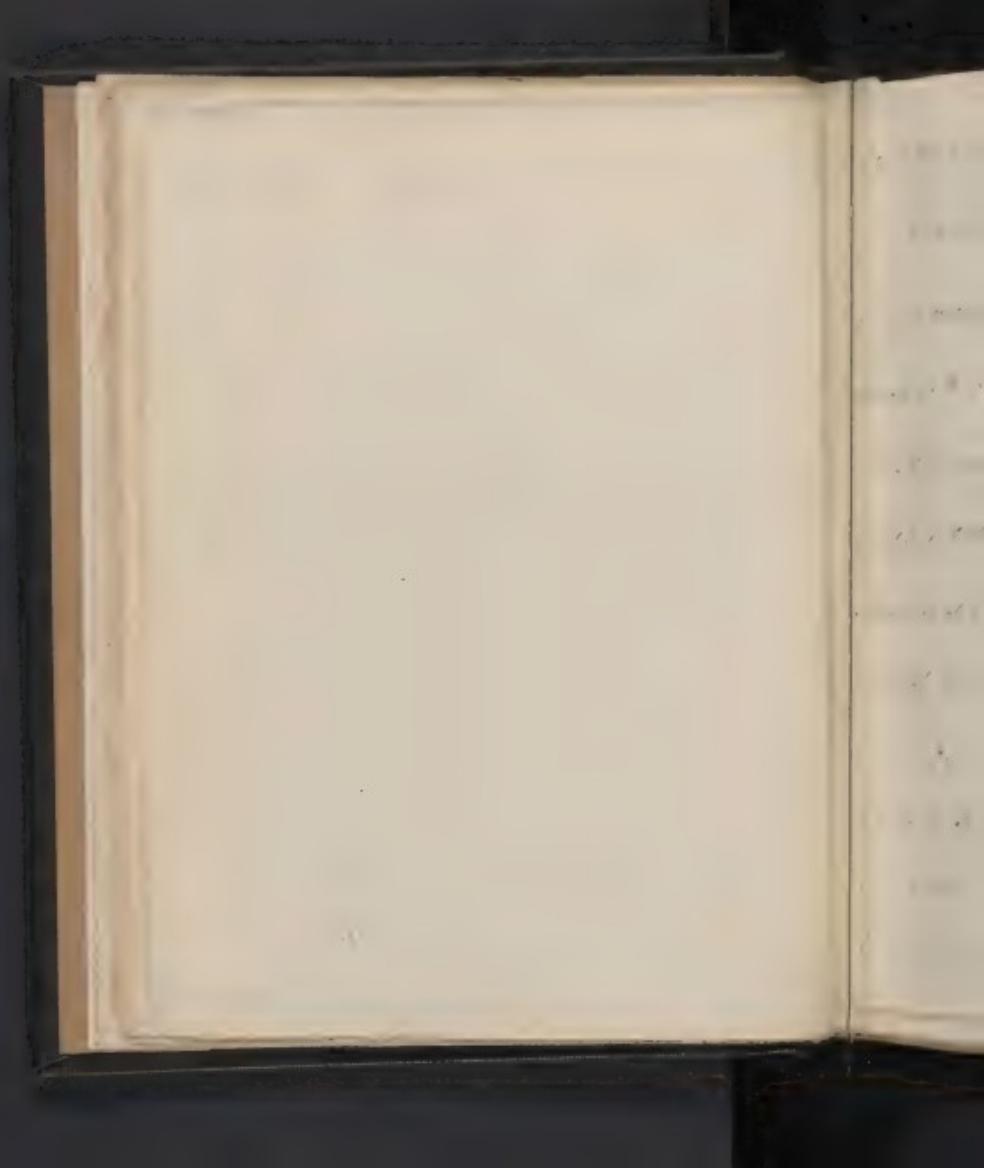








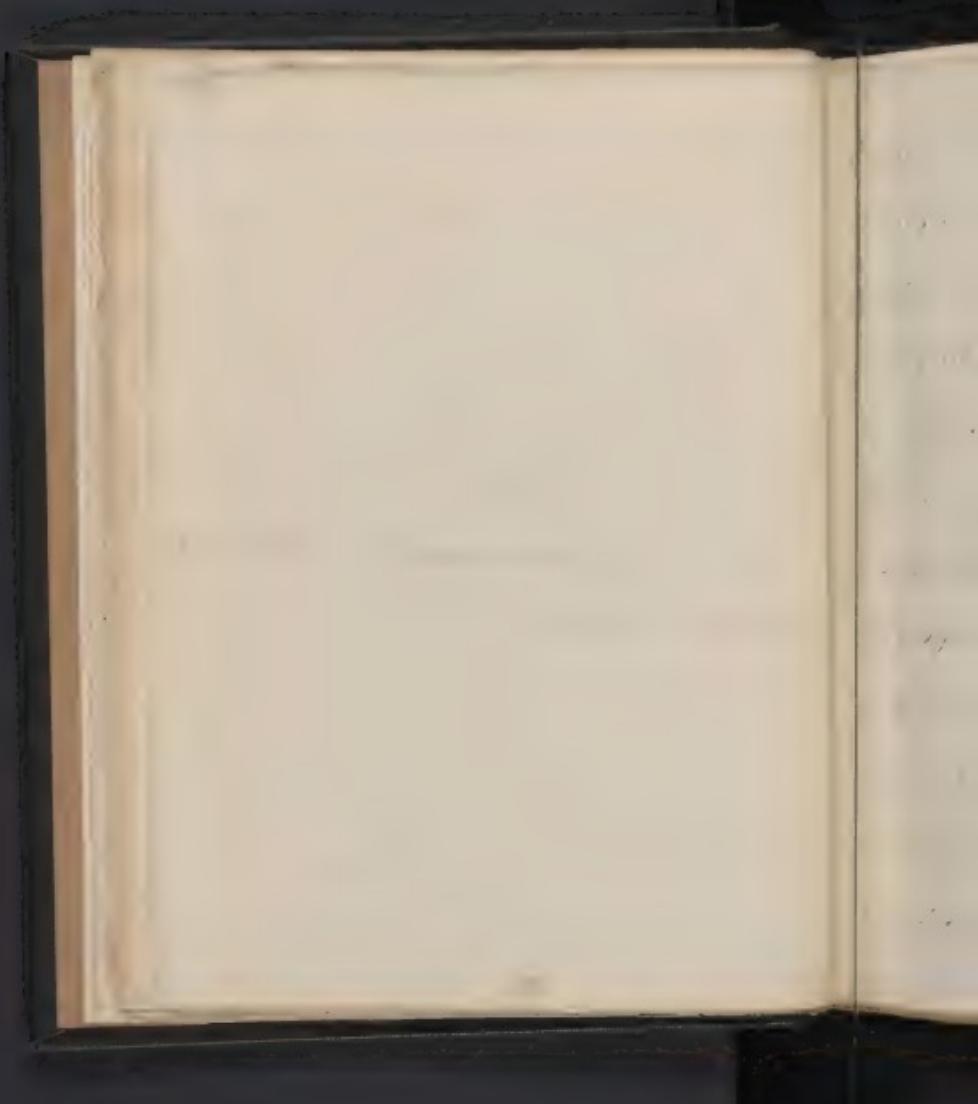
18  
A few days ago I was at the  
home of Mr. & Mrs. John C. H.  
in the city of Boston. They  
are a very interesting couple  
and their home is a picture  
of refinement and taste. They  
have a large library and  
a fine collection of pictures  
and other articles of interest.  
I spent a very pleasant time  
with them and enjoyed myself  
very much.

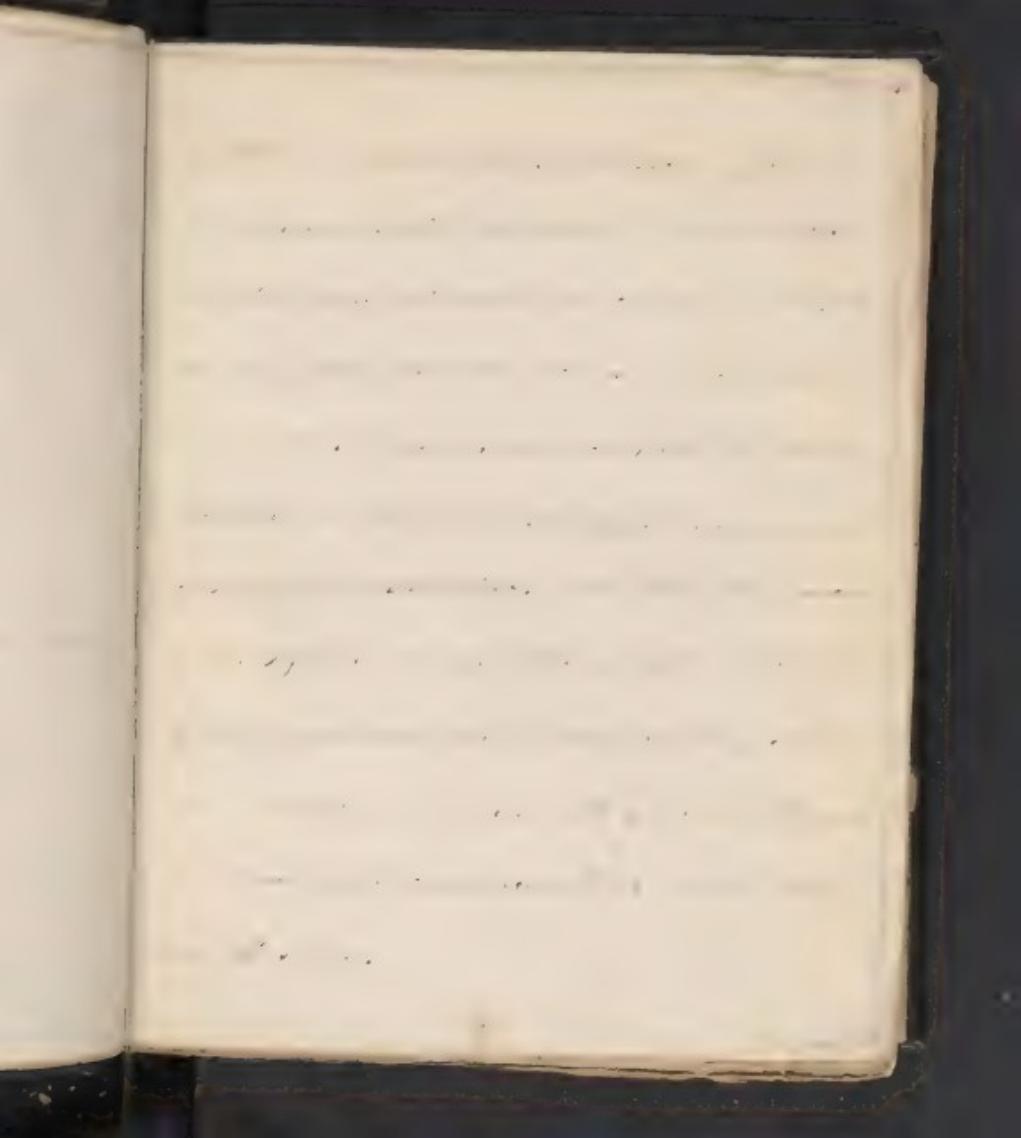


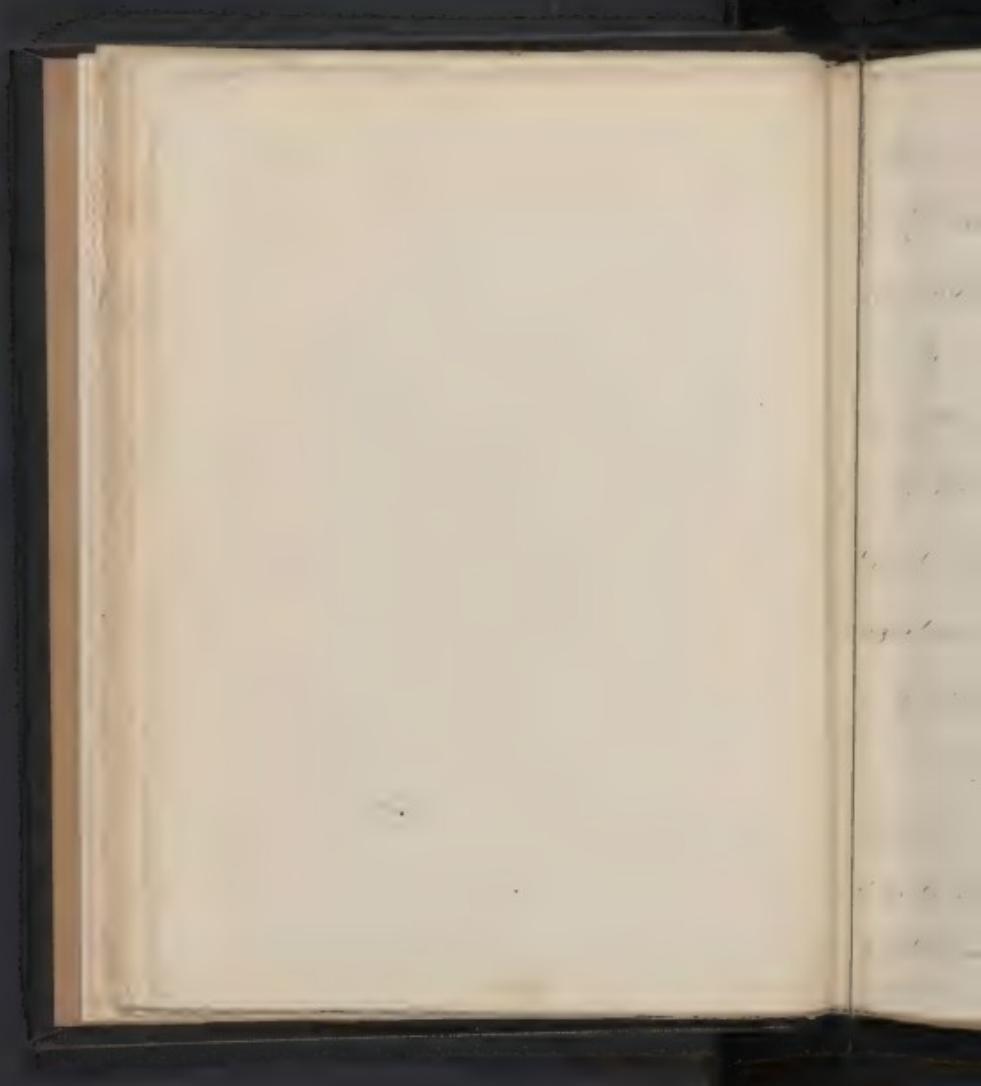


regular course

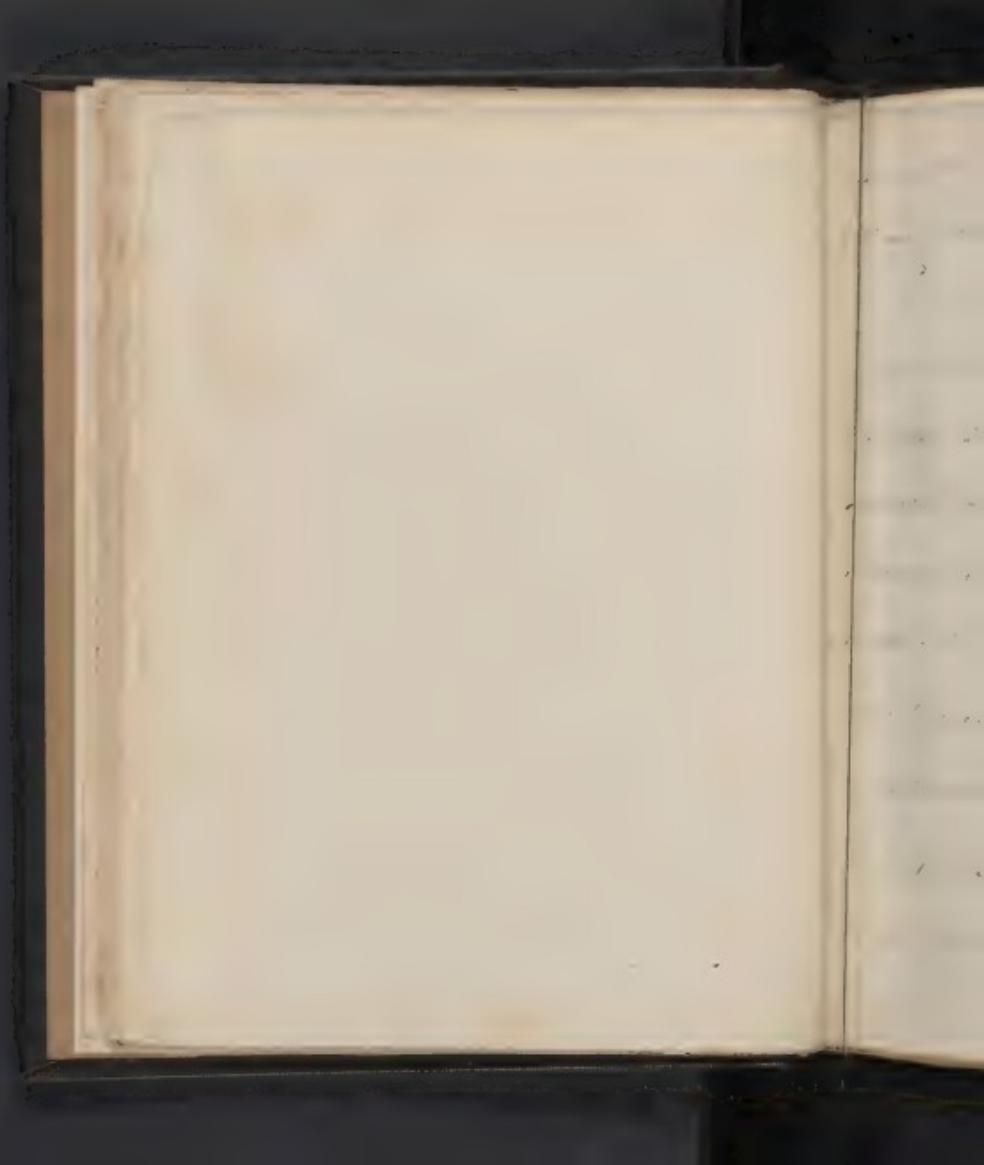
It is not always immediately visible in a  
regular course and therefore

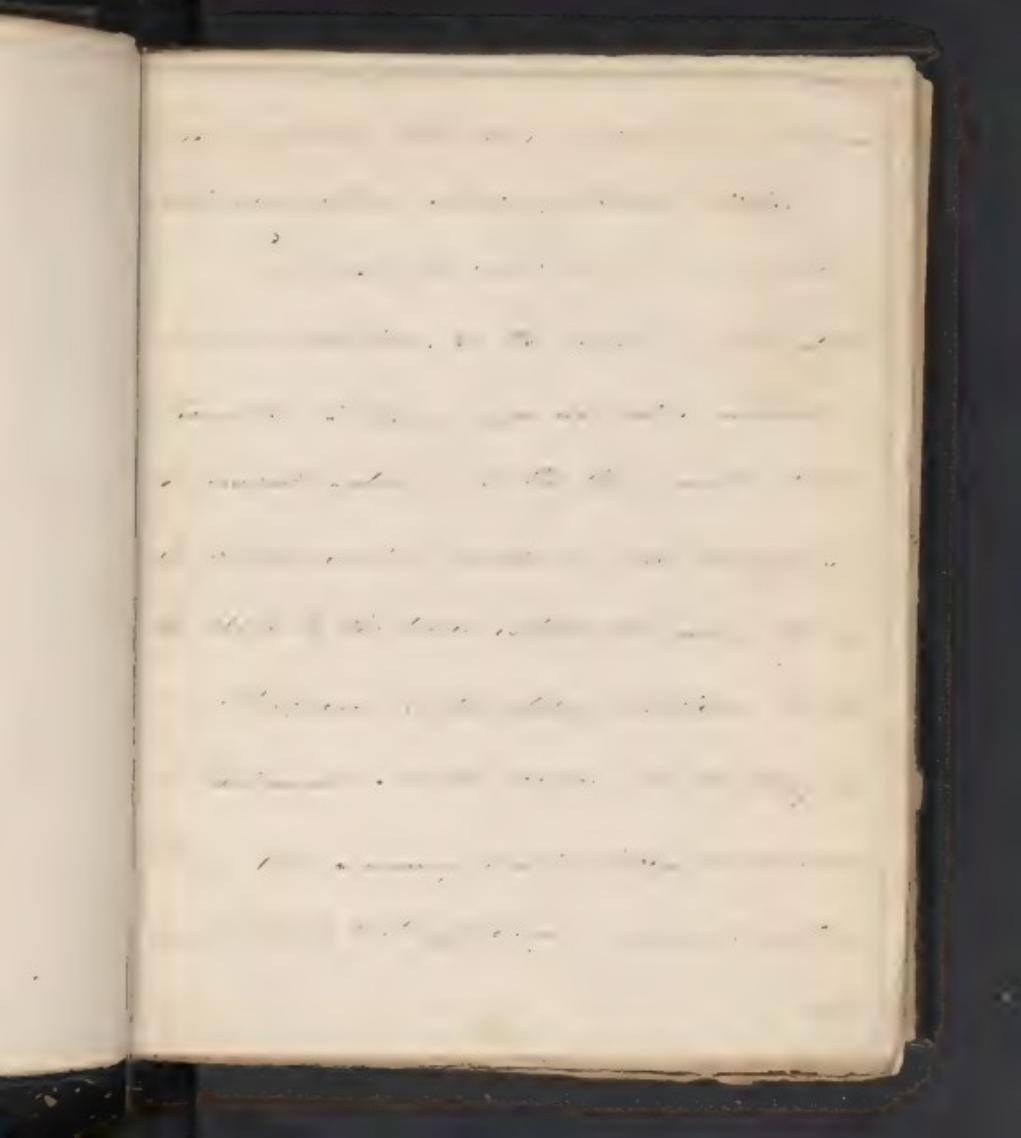


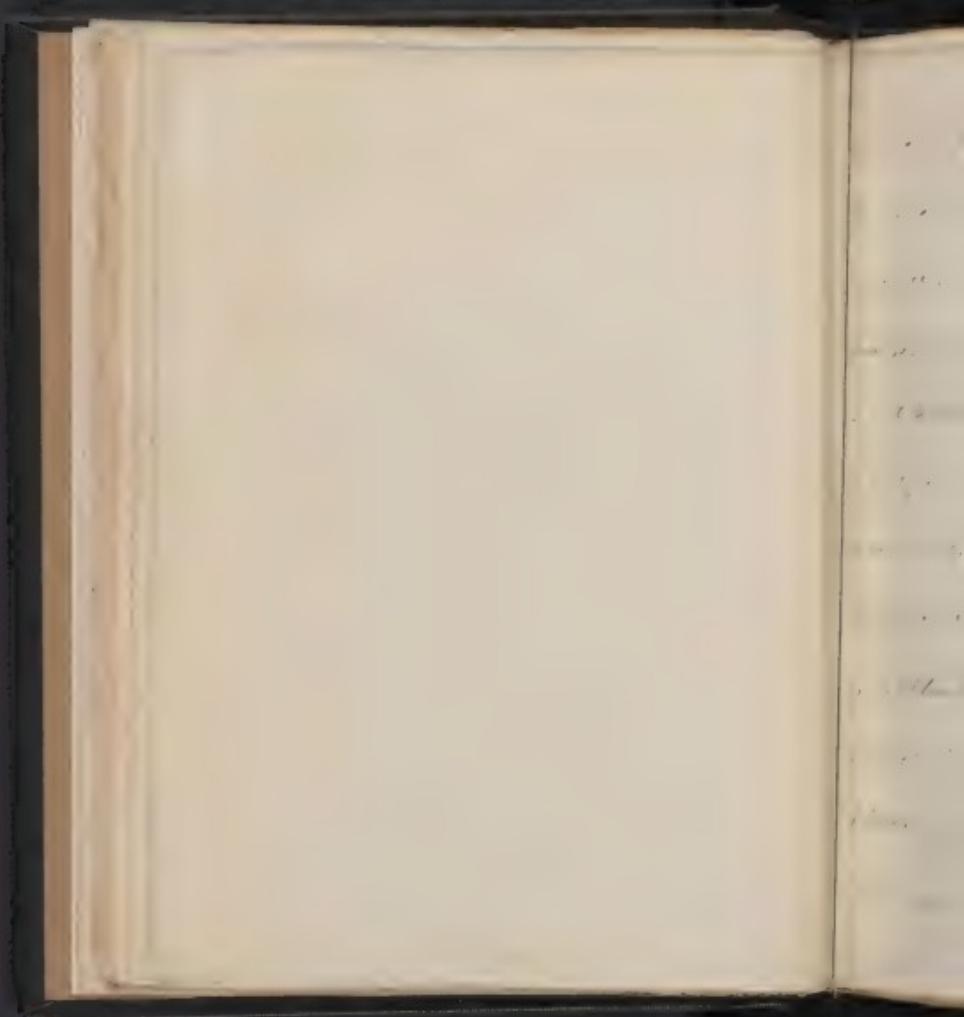




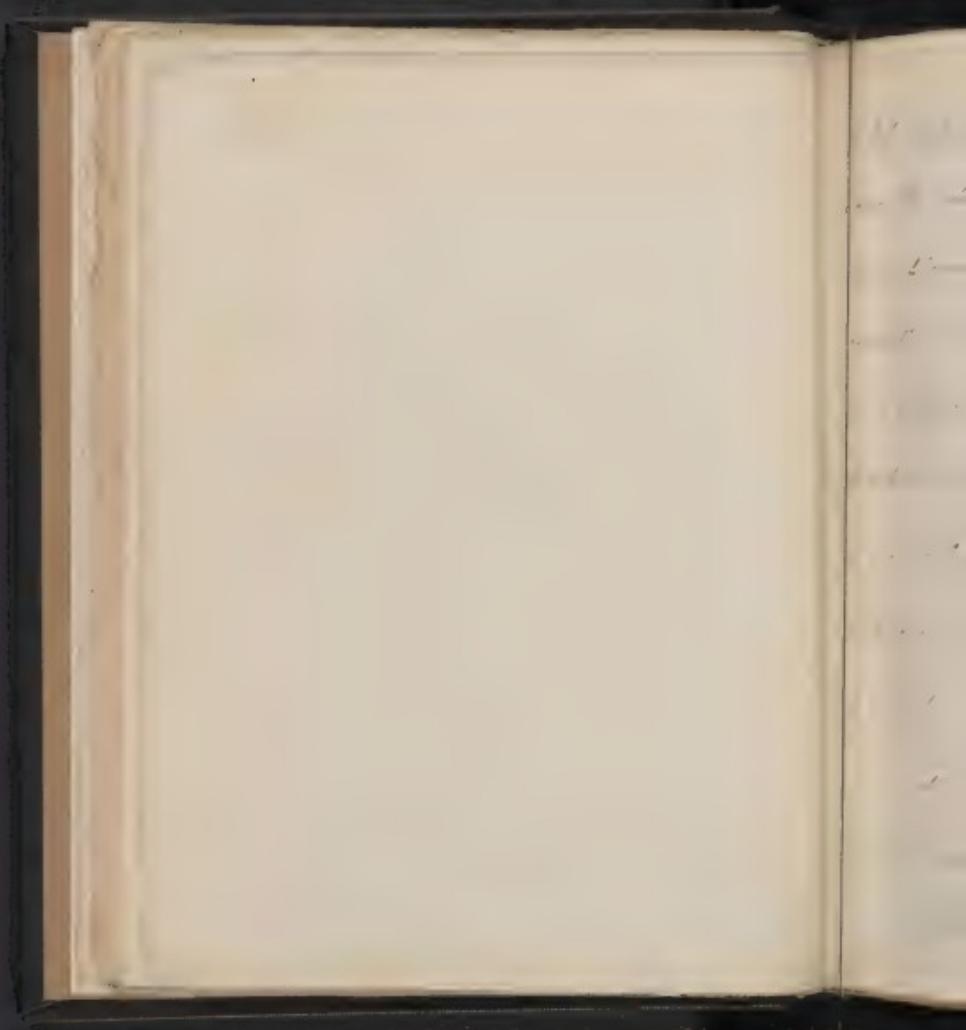




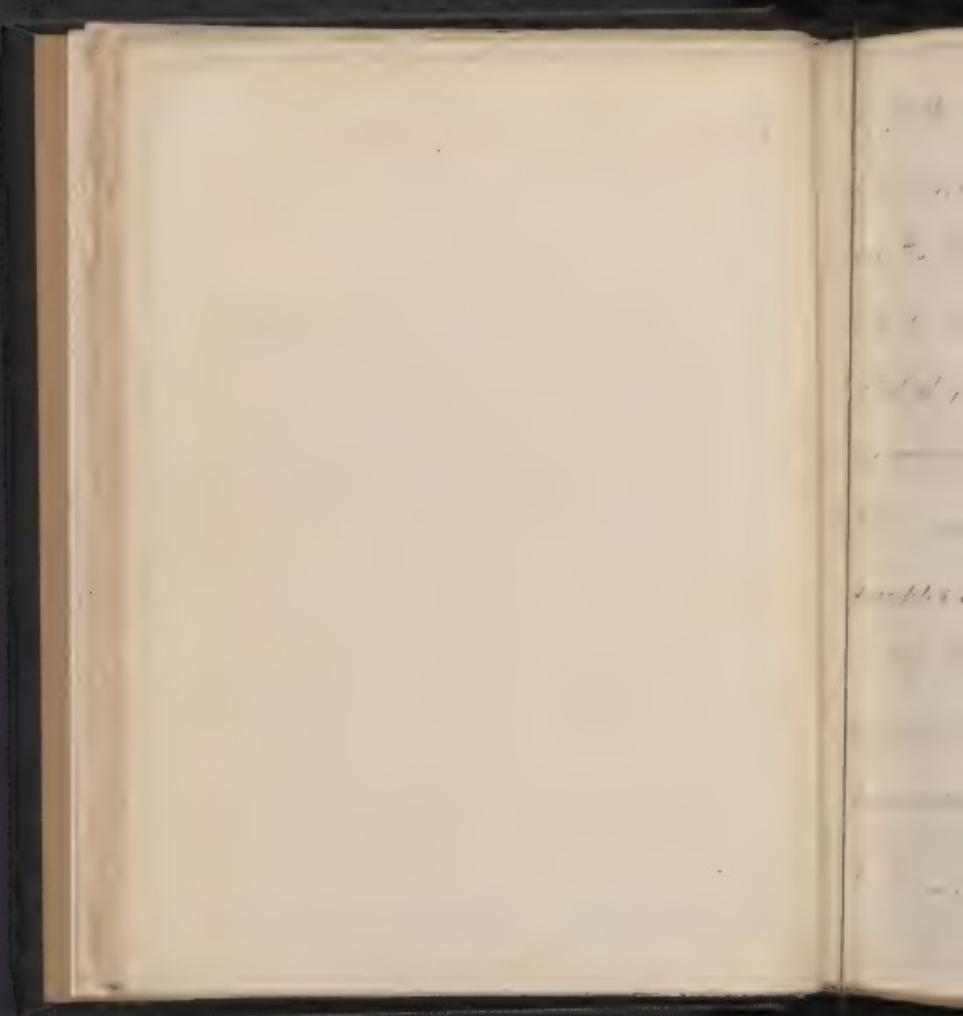




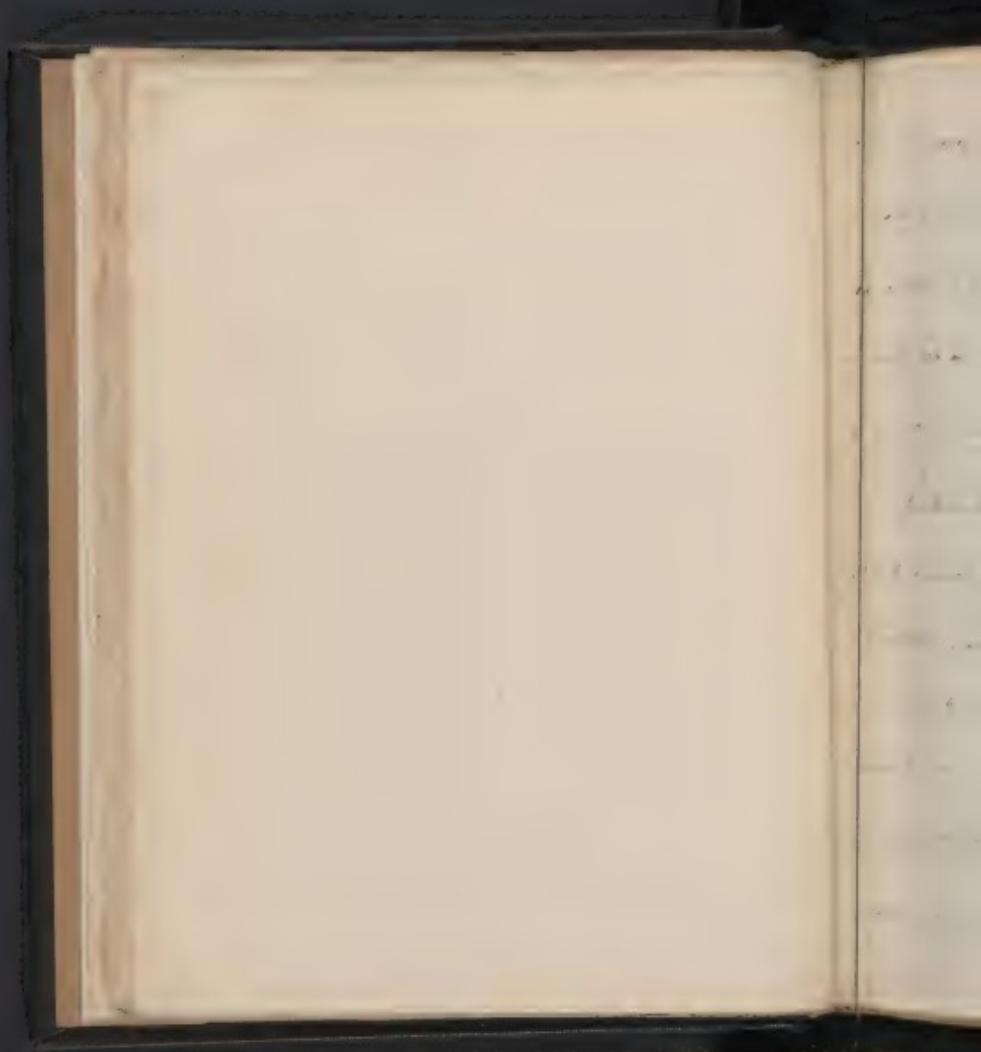
the first time I have seen it  
and I am sure it is the same  
as the one I saw at the  
beginning of the year.  
It is a small bird about  
the size of a sparrow, with  
a long tail, and a short  
beak. It has a black  
breast, and a white  
belly. It is very  
active, and is always  
on the wing.



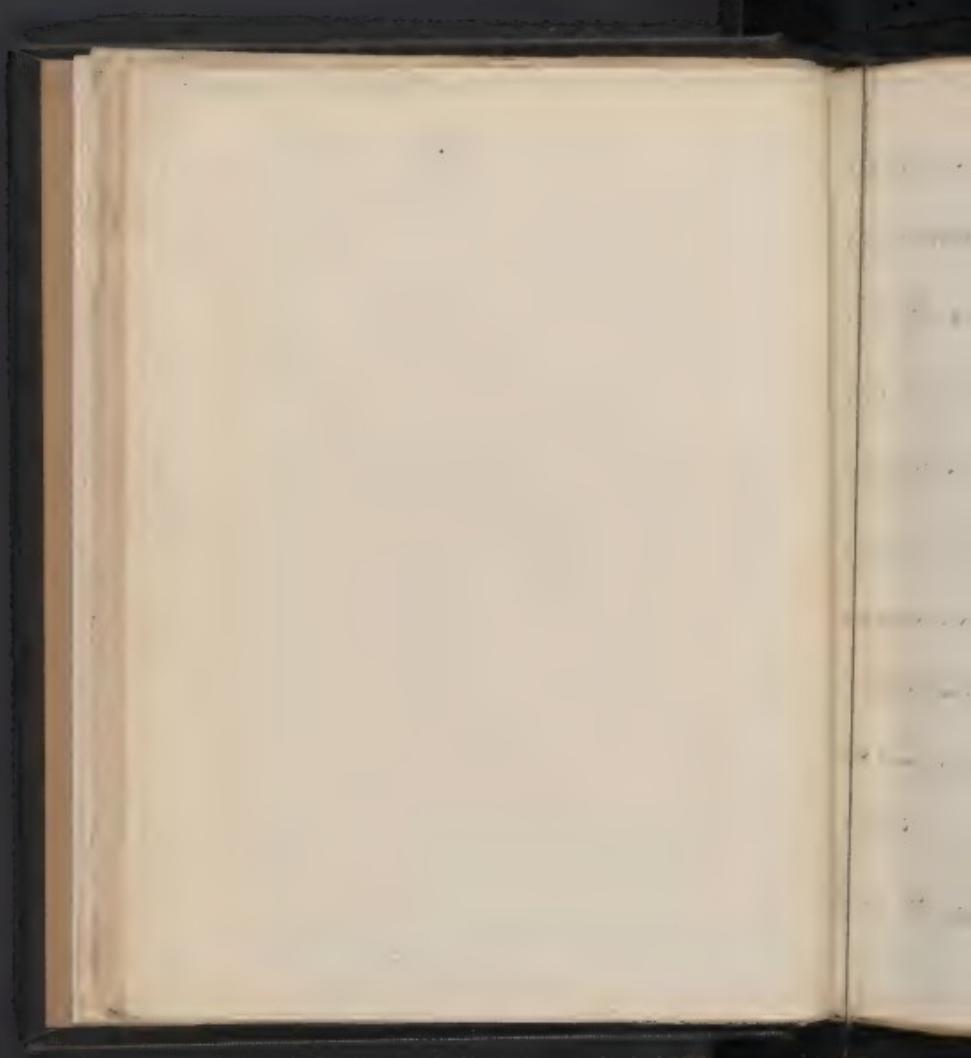


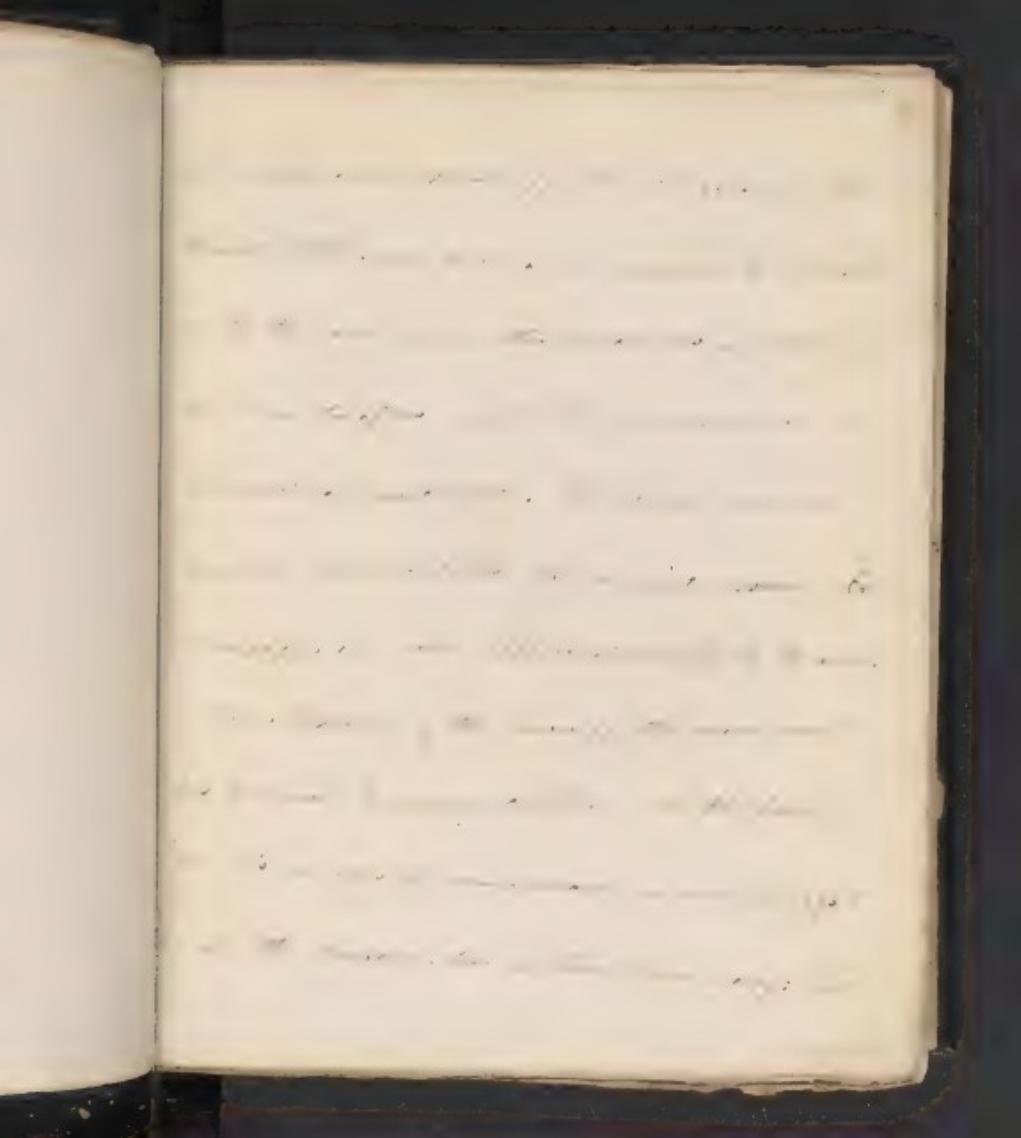


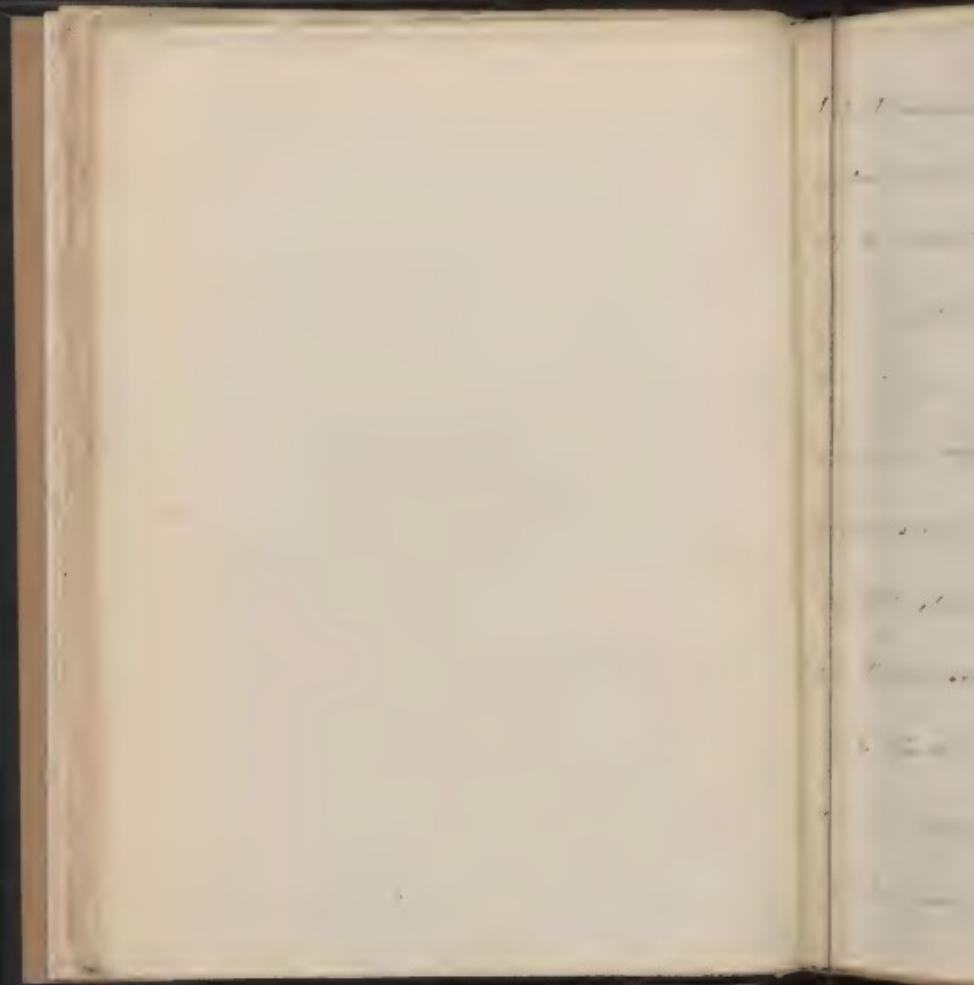
the first time  
I have seen  
such a  
large number  
of them  
in one place.  
The  
water  
is  
clear  
and  
cold  
but  
there  
is  
no  
fish  
in  
it.



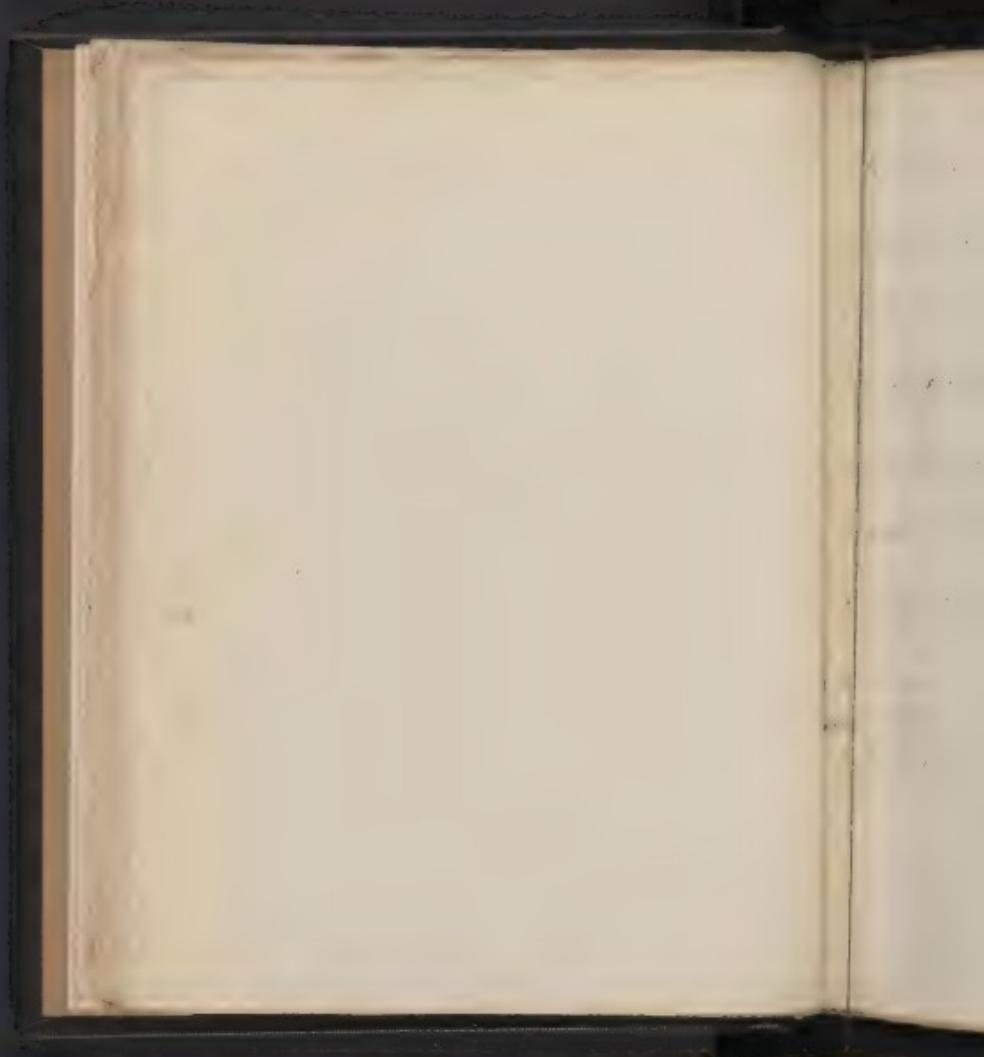
an







*What a day*



Bloodletting. The admirable effects of this remedy in  
softening of the bowels, have been witnessed by all  
who have used it when the pulse and other symptoms  
do not forbid its use. I believe that ten or twelve  
ounces of ammonium nitrate will regain the use of the bowels  
in small but frequent quantities. This remedy is of  
primary importance, but a proper application  
of it will require our strictest attention to the  
pulse and other symptoms.

11

you are not  
spes of the  
from their  
left allow  
for attachment  
right to ex-

I would  
and bring

The conclusion of this short and imperfect Essay gives me an opportunity of tendering my thanks to the Professors of this Institution for the advantages I have derived from their lectures. To Professor Boston and Cope I will always feel a pleasure in offering acknowledgment for attention and politeness, much greater than I had a right to expect.

Among the sensations rising in my mind I cannot suppress my regret at leaving the University and bidding my public Instructor in Medicine adieu!

The Caus

An

The De

By